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## **Redescription of *Pardosa iniqua* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876) (Araneida : Lycosidae) from Egypt**

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### **Abstract**

The female holotype of the very rare Egyptian lycosid spider *Pardosa iniqua* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876) is redescribed.

**Keywords:** Spiders, Lycosidae, *Pardosa iniqua*, Egypt, Taxonomy, redescription.

### **Introduction**

Among more than fifty species of family Lycosidae recorded from Egypt (El-Hennawy, 2002), *Pardosa iniqua* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876) is the most rare lycosid species in the Egyptian fauna. There is only one female specimen of this species deposited in the collection of the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge in Oxford University Museum of Natural History, U.K. (OUMNH) [Hope Entomological Collection (HECO)]. No other material of this species is available until now. Therefore, this redescription depends on the single specimen deposited in OUMNH. This specimen was previously described twice, by the author of the species (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876) and by Roewer (1959) (Platnick, 2005).

Abbreviations used: ALE = anterior lateral eye; AME = anterior median eye; d = dorsal; Id = eyes inter-distances; L = length; p = prolateral; PLE = posterior lateral eye; PME = posterior median eye; r = retrolateral; TL = total length; v = ventral; W = width. All measurements were taken in millimetres.

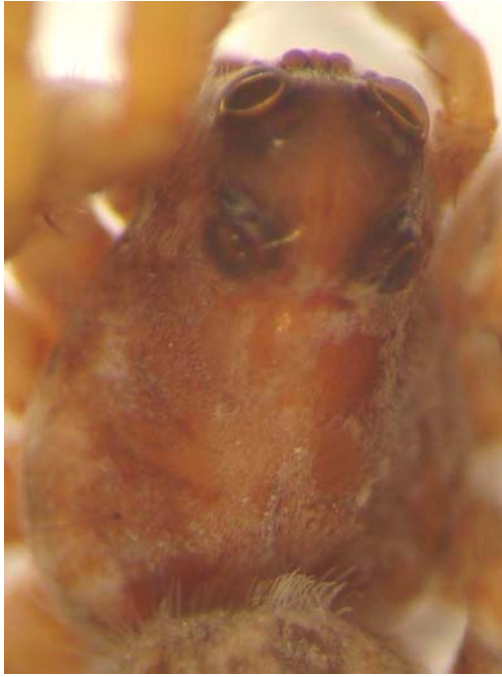
### ***Pardosa iniqua* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876) (Figs. 1-6. Table 1.)**

**Type Material:** Holotype: Female. Egypt: Alexandria, (OUMNH) B.1573, t.8.

**Description: Female (Holotype):** TL 8.25; Cephalothorax L 3.32, W 2.81.

Cephalothorax brown, covered by short white hairs.

Eyes: posterior medians (PME) largest; 2.8 times larger than anterior medians (AME), and 1.4 times larger than posterior laterals (PLE); their interdistance (Id PME) equals their diameter. Eye measurements (diameters and interdistances): AME 0.17, ALE 0.14, PME 0.48, PLE 0.34, AM-AM 0.14, PM-PM 0.48, PL-PL 0.85, AM-AL 0.10, AL-PM 0.10, PM-PL 0.61. (ALE = Id AME; Id AM-AL = Id AL-PM)



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Figs. 1-3:

*Pardosa iniqua* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876),  
Holotype ♀.

1. Cephalothorax, dorsal view.

2. Abdomen, dorsal view.

3. Ventral view.

Sternum (L 1.85): brown with a yellow leaf-like design in the middle that does not reach the end of the sternum.

Labium (L 0.26), maxillae (L 0.69).

Legs: brown yellow with blackish patches on femora. Pedipalp: with a toothed claw.

Relative length of legs 75 : 71 : 74 : 100. Leg formula IV-I-III-II.

L leg IV : L cephalothorax = 3.8.

Leg spination: I femur d1-1-0, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; patella p0-1-0, r0-1-0; tibia v2-2-2; metatarsus p0-1-1, v2-2-2. II femur d1-1-1, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; patella p0-1-0, r0-1-0; tibia

p1-0-1, v2-2-2; metatarsus p0-1-1, v2-2-2. III femur d3-3-3-3; patella d1-0-0, p0-1-0, r0-1-0; tibia d3-0-3, v2-2-2; metatarsus d2-2-2, v2-2-2. IV femur d2-1-2 ; patella d1-0-0, p0-1-0, r0-1-0; tibia d3-0-3, v2-2-2; metatarsus d2-2-2, v2-2-2.

Table 1: Legs measurements (mm)

Leg	I	II	III	IV
Femur	2.72	2.55	2.55	3.40
Patella	1.27	1.19	1.19	1.27
Tibia	2.13	1.87	1.87	2.55
Metatarsus	1.96	2.04	2.29	3.66
Tarsus	1.40	1.27	1.36	1.70
Total length	9.48	8.92	9.26	12.58

Abdomen: L 4.93, dorsally blackish brown, covered by short white hairs mixed with brown and white setae sparsely scattered in the anterior third of the abdomen. There are long white hairs on the anterior front of the abdomen, denser in the middle. Abdominal pattern: pale whitish patches arranged as described by Cambridge (1876). Ventrally: yellow with median longitudinal brown patch and both sides of the abdomen are blackish brown mixed with yellow patches.

Genitalia: Epigynum small, its length is 0.11 of the abdomen's length (Fig. 3). Epigynum and vulvae as in Figs. 4-6. [Note the difference between Figs. 4-5 and the schematic drawing of Roewer (1959) (Fig. 7) of the same specimen.]

*Male*: Unknown.

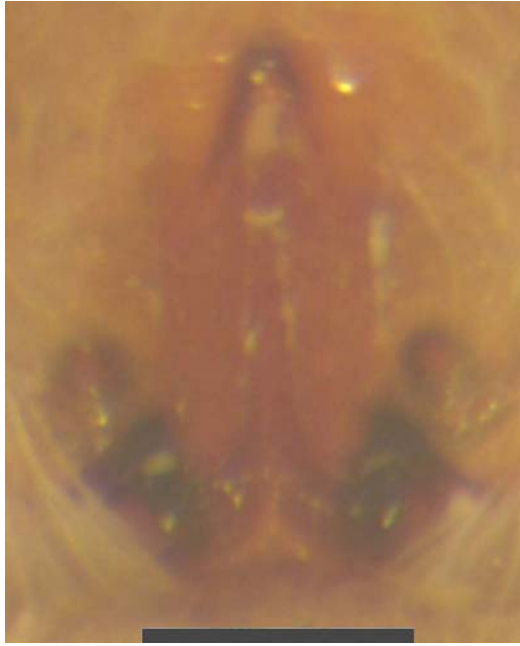
**Distribution: Egypt:** only from Alexandria (about 31°11'08"N 29°53'30"E).

#### Addendum from Cambridge (1876)

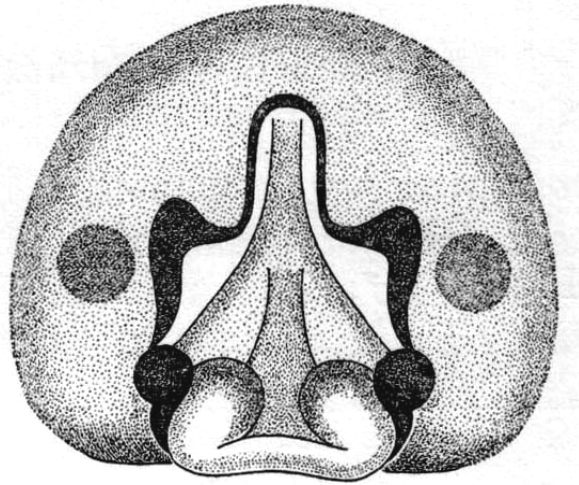
The described specimen of *Pardosa iniqua* was collected in 1864 and described by Cambridge (1876, pp.605-606). Roewer (1959) redescribed the same specimen after about a century of preservation in alcohol. Now, after 140 years of preservation, its colours are faded. Therefore, the original description of O.P.-Cambridge must be referred to, to know the real colouration of the specimen.

“The sides of the cephalothorax are rather depressed; a broad, longitudinal, brownish yellow band, radiating at the thoracic junction, occupies the middle; and the lateral margins have a broken band of the same colour, the intermediate spaces forming two broad brown bands; the ocular area is black-brown; and the whole has a dense clothing of yellowish grey pubescence. The *legs* are yellow, the femora banded with black-brown, and the femoral and base of the tibial joints slightly marked with a similar colour. The *falces* are brownish yellow, blackish near their base in front, and marked obliquely towards the extremities with a dusky brown band. The *sternum* is black-brown, with a broad, irregularly edged, yellow, longitudinal central band, which does not, however, reach the hinder extremity.

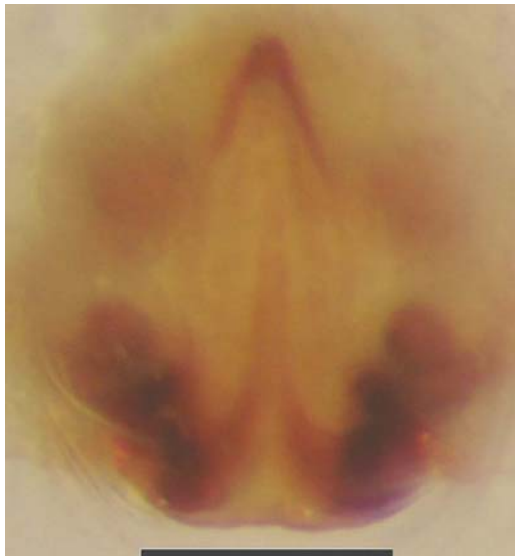
The *abdomen* is dull blackish brown above, all the normal characteristic markings being much obscured; the normal central marking on the fore part is bifid at its hinder extremity, and has an angular point, directed backwards, near the middle of each side; the hinder part has two nearly parallel longitudinal rows, each of three or four rather conspicuous pale spots, furnished with whitish hairs; and between them is an indistinct series of yellowish angular bars or chevrons; the sides are marked with black-brown spots and broken lines, which are more thinly dispersed towards the underside, which is yellow, margined with black-brown, and divided by a longitudinal central dark brown bar.”



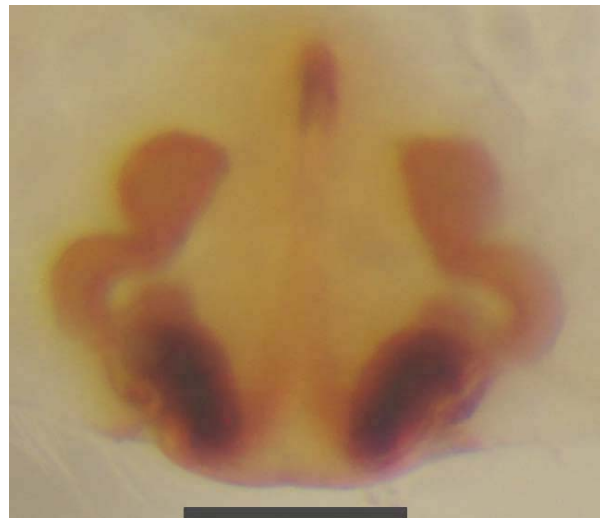
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Figs. 4-7: *Pardosa iniqua* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1876), Holotype ♀. **4-5.** Epigynum, ventral view. **6.** Vulvae, dorsal view. Scale = 0.27 mm **7.** Epigynum, Roewer's Fig.7 (1959).

### Acknowledgment

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### References

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